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A somewhat careful reading of this book fails to disclose an adequate appreciation of The Hague Conferences as law-making bodies. The author is evidently unaware of the work already accomplished in behalf of an international judiciary. The difference between judicial, arbitral and other methods of composition is not recognized. The question of sanctions has received short shrift for the reason that the author makes the common mistake of drawing his analogies from the municipal rather than from the international field, or from the experiences of our own Supreme Court with its decisions as between States.

ARTHUR DEERIN CALL.

Kriegführende Staaten als Schuldner und Gläubiger feindlicher Staatsangehöriger. By Wilhelm Kaufmann. Berlin: J. Guttentag's Verlag. 1915. pp. 86.

The science of international law has labored to create a body of rules to regulate, as far as can be, the conduct of war; and it has in a brief time achieved the seemingly impossible, namely, the recognition on the part of nations that war is a legal relation, a law-regulated status. The modern interdependence of states and peoples is as vital in the realm of finance as elsewhere. Hence, upon the outbreak of war, belligerent states often find themselves debtors or creditors for enormous sums, of enemy subjects. What are the rules of law governing the mutual rights and duties of belligerent states and enemy subjects in respect of these obligations? Professor Kaufmann shows, in this sharply reasoned monograph, that the manifold effects of war upon these obligations extend even to third parties and that national as well as international law come into play. In general, the relations of the parties are in the first instance governed by the international law of war, but also, in so far as this law is imperfect or permits it, to a large extent by the national law of the belligerents. In this connection Professor Kaufmann reiterates the theory, of which he is a vigorous champion, that individuals are the subjects of international law; hence if the rules of international law may fairly be regarded as immediately applicable between the enemy subject and the debtor (or creditor) state, no national law of either belligerent state can legally alter or destroy the individual's rights or duties under international law.

The author examines at length the authority of a belligerent state to suspend payment of its obligations to enemy subjects, as he states

Great Britain, France and Russia are now doing; and he pronounces such suspensions contrary to the uniform practice of nations and hence unwarranted in law. The subsequent similar enactments of Germany are deemed retaliatory. Considerable attention is given to the question of what protection and relief the injured enemy subject may expect of his own government. For example, have the German creditors of Russia the right to demand of Germany that the Russian bank deposits in Berlin attached by the German Government be applied to the satisfaction of their just claims against Russia? Professor Kaufmann thinks not. He suggests, however, that active reprisals against the repudiating states should be undertaken and a special fund be accumulated thereby with which to pay the repudiated obligations. But the author's appeal to Article 3 of the Fourth Hague Convention of 1907 providing that a belligerent who violates the *Réglement* pertaining to war on land may be held liable to pay damages, seems inapt, for the reason that no paragraph of the *Réglement* deals with the relations between enemy subjects and belligerent debtor or creditor states.

GEORGE C. BUTTE.

Tratado de Derecho Internacional Publico. By Dr. Simon Planas Suarez. Madrid: Hijos de Reus. 1916. Vol. 1, pp. 502.

The distinguished publicist and Venezuelan diplomat, Dr. Simon Planas Suarez, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his country to the Government of Portugal, has just published a very interesting work under the above title.

This work was not intended to deal with the problem which is of such great importance to-day, namely, that relating to the reconstruction of international law. Its aims lie in a totally different direction. Its purpose is to make known international law in its most important branches as it existed before the war.

The object which the author has proposed to himself amply justifies the plan and method of the work. As a matter of fact, the author reviews in his first volume, which has just appeared, all questions relating to the subject of peace. It treats of Territory, Population, Government, Sovereignty, the Independence of States and questions relating thereto especially Intervention and the Monroe Doctrine, State Property, Treaties and their Interpretation, Territorial Seas, Rivers, Aerial Domain, Nationality, and all questions in connection therewith.